

ORDERED TO LEAVE.

THE CAREER OF EX-SENATOR ROBERTSON, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The People of Bluffton Grow Weary of His Presence and Order Him to Quit Their Presence—This He Does Promptly.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 28.—[Special.]—J. D. Robertson, a wily white man, started for New York yesterday on the Kansas City, much to the relief of the good people of Bluffton, S. C.

Robertson did not see fit to live in accordance with the rules that govern moral communities, and so naturally the citizens of Bluffton were opposed to his continuing in their midst. On Sunday evening a delegation of them paid a visit to Robertson's domicile. They were not armed with shotguns and did not wear masks, but they meant business. Their spokesman informed Robertson that he was not wanted in Bluffton, and if at the end of a few hours he still remained in town, he would not fare easily. Robertson concluded that Bluffton was getting too hot for him. He waited no time, but began to get ready to leave at once. His negro friends sent him a bodyguard to protect him from any violent assault, and escorted him to the river steamer, and saw him as he paced the deck looking back regretfully, for the last time, it is hoped to the scene of his misdeeds.

Robertson is a well-known character. It is said that he was originally an Episcopalian clergyman, was dropped from the church and became a Presbyter, then a pastor, only to get into more trouble, and to be eventually forced from the body. During the raid on Moses, an administrator of South Carolina he was a state senator. He misappropriated the legislative fund, and, although it was a time when the legislator who was not misappropriating was a rare exception, he was expelled from the senate. Some years ago he went through the north gathering together funds for a negro school, which was never established. A year ago he became agent for the Macon, the Atlantic road, and was instrumental in buying land for it at Foot Point. A young girl loved him unwisely, and it was as a result of this that he was invited to free Bluffton from his obnoxious and pernicious presence.

TRADE IN SAVANNAH.

The Changes in the Savannah, Florida and Western Road.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 28.—[Special.]—The changes in the offices of the Savannah, Florida and Western railroad which it was rumored, were to take place the 1st of August, will not cause any great sensation in railroad circles. General Superintendent Fleming stated this morning that no changes would be made of any kind in any of the departments, barring the reduction of the force of draughtsmen employed in the engineer's office. He thinks that the work required can be done by a smaller force than at present employed, but does not know exactly yet how many will be dispensed with.

Captain Fleming says that the traffic over the road during the summer has been much heavier than during June and July of last year. This has been caused by the large increase in the watermelon shipments. Up to yesterday the line had transported 4,311 carloads of melons during the present season, and will probably have about four hundred more before the crop is out. About 60 percent of the crop this year has gone west and 40 percent east.

Captain Fleming says that there is comparatively little phosphate coming to Savannah for exportation just now. It is impossible for him to foresee whether the phosphate traffic will be particularly heavy or not, as it is not a question of weather or season with those engaged in the business, but of demand and supply. Phosphate mining has been carried on an average for two years in Florida, but the work of exportation was begun for the first time this year. The three main shipping points were Savannah, Tampa and Fernandina. There is very little doing in the shipping business at present and the brokers do not expect much of an improvement before October.

The Low Freight.

"At present," said a broker in explaining the situation, "the freight rates offered here are so low that vessels will not bother coming to this port. This is true of all the south Atlantic ports. They take a cargo out to South America and go to Central America or the West Indies, and bring in a cargo of sugar or tobacco, or some other native product. If it is not obtainable, they go home in the watermelon shipments. Up to yesterday the line had transported 4,311 carloads of melons during the present season, and will probably have about four hundred more before the crop is out. About 60 percent of the crop this year has gone west and 40 percent east.

Richard Coleman, colored, who was brought to Savannah from the county on Friday last on account of the insertion of the jail there, and committed to the Chatham county jail, is seriously ill in the jail with malarial fever, and will probably die. He is one of the three men who is charged with the murder of Jerry Early on the 11th of last May.

THE GRAND CASTLE.

The Knights of the Golden Eagle in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 28.—[Special.]—The grand castle of the Knights of the Golden Eagle began its session here today. The delegates were escorted to the hall by the uniformed commander. Congressman Lester, who is also a sir knight, welcomed them in a beautiful speech, which was responded to by Rev. Dr. Thomas L. Bishop, of Atlanta.

The open session was then closed by order of the chairman, and the past chiefs of the grand castle went into secret session, fifty-eight in all being present.

The report of Grand Instructor George A. Brock shows that during the present year he paid fifty official visits to castles throughout the state, and carried up in ritualistic work.

The report of the supreme representative, J. M. Hunnicut, shows that there is in the keeping of the supreme exchequer \$2,837.

The admission of applicants to the order who are engaged in the liquor traffic was left optional with subordinate castles. The report of the grand chief is a voluminous one, and shows that the order is in a most healthy and prosperous condition. One year ago two castles were going in the state, with a membership of over eight hundred.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Grand chief, A. N. Munney, of Savannah; grand vice chief, C. H. Van Nise, of Savannah; grand high priest, W. B. Haddenback, of Atlanta; grand master of records, John C. Bernhardt, of Savannah; grand keeper of eschequer, Dr. W. H. Williams, of Augusta; grand sir herald, P. S. Callahan, of Savannah; preservative of the supreme castle, A. M. Baywood, of Brunswick; treasurer of the grand castle, V. E. S. Clow, and John F. Luber, both of Savannah.

The visiting members will be considered a complimentary excursion to "Tribes" tomorrow afternoon, and a banquet will be given them there at night.

The Mortgage Set Aside.

ROMA, Ga., July 28.—[Special.]—An interesting case was decided in the superior court today, and a verdict rendered just before the hour of adjournment. A number of the creditors of H. Clay Holt, who died last summer, filed a bill to set aside a mortgage Holt had made to Thomas W. Evans. The mortgage amounted to about five thousand dollars. There are a large number of creditors, and the hope of payment was in setting aside the mortgage. The mortgage was set aside.

MRS. KEY'S FUNERAL

Takes Place Today from the Mulberry Street Methodist Church.

MACON, Ga., July 28.—[Special.]—The funeral of Mrs. Bishop Key was preached this morning at the Mulberry street Methodist church.

The body arrived in the city last night at about 9 o'clock and was escorted by relatives to the home of friends in the city, where it remained until this morning.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. T. F. Christian, of Atlanta, assisted by Rev. J. O. A. Clarke, of this city.

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CG. BUFFALO, N.Y.

A GREAT DAY

AT PIEDMONT CHAUTAUQUA YESTERDAY.

Speeches by Governor Northern—Lectures by Other Distinguished Men—Gazaway Hartridge Will Speak Today.

LATHRIA SHRINKS, Ga., July 28.—[Special.]—In spite of the forbidding aspect of the weather quite a goodly number assembled at the prayer meeting this morning. Those who attended went away with a feeling of peace in the world which is engendered there every morning.

Professor J. W. Glenn interested the members of the Pines Institute very much with a lecture on "Bird-daubers." He gave the habits of these dirt-daubers in a most interesting and entertaining manner, he said that the dauber after finishing the nest and depositing the eggs, preparatory to closing the nest up, always places from five to eight spiders in with the eggs, nor do they die while the egg is being hatched. The dauber has a peculiar property of stinging the spider into a stupor, where it remains until the young dines upon it. He said further that the dirt-dauber was the most venomous.

Professor Glenn is giving a series of lectures this order. Tomorrow his subject will be "Devil's Horses."

At 11 o'clock Dr. G. W. Briggs of Florence, Ala., gave us a lecture on "Fighting in the Banks." It is impossible to do this lecture justice. Every sentence carried weight, the whole discourse was pregnant with thought, and the massive brain which had formed it seemed to be an all-powerful something which held every one spellbound and showed them his thoughts just as he would have them shown.

Could not the people of Georgia have heard it, it would have lifted the dark despair which covers the homes of some of us. Would we had more men who can and do say what they mean, so that every one who hears him will be delighted, while the shot hits him. Just as Dr. Briggs finished, the speaker of the day, Dr. J. W. Chappell, was on the platform.

At 12 o'clock Dr. W. G. Pitts of Birmingham, Ala., gave us a lecture on "The American Association."

At Baltimore:

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For THE DAILY CONSTITUTION, or 50 cents per calendar month; 120 cents per week for THE DAILY AND SUNDAY CONSTITUTION, or 60 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by car, after the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

Rated by Rowell's Newspaper Directory for 1891, in a classification of 5,000 more circulation than any other Georgia daily newspaper, and recommended as follows:

To the Publisher:-
 Please observe the following true statement concerning your paper, THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION:

"The new book for advertisers, just issued by George P. Rowell & Co., shows that the circulation of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is greater than that of any other newspaper in the United States and Canada. This means the best paper for an advertiser to use if he will use but one in a state, and the one publication which is read by the largest number and best class of persons throughout the state. For Georgia the paper named in the list is THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION." [Signed], GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., New York.

ATLANTA, GA., July 29, 1891.

Mr. Cleveland Will Not Speak.

It seems to be definitely settled that Mr. Cleveland is to take no part in the Ohio campaign, nor in any other campaign in behalf of the democratic party. To a reporter of The Herald, who had asked him about the matter, he said that he had good and valid reasons for refusing to make speeches in Ohio and other states in behalf of the democratic candidates. He said, moreover, that he anticipated a cry would be raised in certain quarters that he is selfish and indifferent to the success of the nominees of the party.

Mr. Cleveland does not go so far as to trust the public with the reasons which will prevent him from lending the influence of his speech and presence in aid of democratic success in Ohio and elsewhere, and we think this is a mistake unless he has concluded to retire from politics altogether. It is unlikely, however, that any serious cry of selfishness or indifference will be raised against Mr. Cleveland because of his refusal to assist in the success of democratic candidates. Undoubtedly democrats of the country will be somewhat shocked and surprised at the ex-president's refusal. By reason of the honors that have been conferred on him by the party, he is now the most distinguished democrat in the country, and if he is a candidate for further honors, it is indispensable that he should display considerable zeal and activity in furthering the success of his party.

When, therefore, Mr. Cleveland tells his party and the public that he will take no part in favor of the democratic party in Ohio or elsewhere, it is inevitable that the statement should cause both surprise and regret, yet there is no reason why his attitude in this matter should call forth ill-natured accusations of selfishness and indifference. Whatever reasons the ex-president may have for his refusal to go to Ohio, there is no doubt that it is in the direction of consistency. Mr. Cleveland is a democrat, but he is not a party man; he is certainly not a partisan. He was so impartial between the two parties in the matter of appointments that 6,000 republicans were holding office under him when he retired from the white house. In the campaign that led up to the elections of last November—one of the most important campaigns ever carried on in this country—Mr. Cleveland did not raise his voice for the democratic party. He had not a word to say in opposition to the force bill. While other distinguished democrats were going from state to state, aiding the democratic cause with voice and pen, Mr. Cleveland, as a member of the reform league of New York city, was lending his aid to the defeat of the regular democratic ticket.

It will be seen, therefore, that the ex-president is entirely consistent when he refuses to go into Ohio to aid in the election of the democratic candidate. He is perfectly willing to make speeches to business men, to commercial clubs, and to mugwumps and republicans, but he has no desire to make partisan speeches in behalf of democrats. There is another reason, too, why he cannot go into Ohio. The democratic party of that state has planted itself squarely in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and Mr. Cleveland cannot consistently favor the election of the democratic ticket. It is true the election is a local one, but the results will be of national significance and importance. Mr. Cleveland could not endorse one part of the platform and denounce the other. That would be a blow aimed at the democratic candidate, and it would be a blow beyond the belt.

On the whole, we believe that Mr. Cleveland has made a decision eminently wise so far as he is concerned. Differing with the democratic party as widely as he does, he could not, in justice to himself or to the party, take any part in the campaigns now pending, nor can he take any part in the campaigns that are to come. The party has pulled away from the orbit of which he is the center, and, hampered by mugwumps and monometalists, it is to be feared that he will be unable to overtake it, or to give it the benefit of whatever personal influence he may have.

Foreign Specialists on Bright's Disease. The New York World of last Sunday contained six columns of cable special giving the opinions of the most eminent physicians of London, Paris, Rome, Berlin and Vienna in regard to Bright's disease, a subject of great popular interest at the present time on account of the report concerning Mr. Blaine's impaired health.

Very few men reach the age of forty without occasionally suspecting that they have the dreaded malady or its symptoms. They have seen the sons and daughters of the people in the race for fame and power outstrip the descendants of the old feudal barons, and they are rapidly coming to the conclusion that a man's ability, and not his pedigree, makes his place in the world.

Encouraging view of the matter. Dr. MacLean, of London, physician to several members of the royal family, says that when

Bright's disease takes the form of enlargement of the kidneys it is curable, but when it takes the form of their diminution it is incurable. Yet even in the latter case a man by taking good care of himself may live to old age. The patient should get rid of worry; do little brain work; avoid excitement and fatigue; live on milk, eggs, fish and vegetables, and let alcoholic beverages alone. Sir Morell MacKenzie agrees with Dr. MacLean, and Dr. Samuel Mills is on the same line. The other European specialists say substantially the same things. Some of them, however, recommend a warm climate; a few permit the moderate use of alcohol, and several declare that all forms of the disease are curable. The statement also made that an oculist can tell the condition of a victim of Bright's disease by examining his eyes.

In the main the opinions of the specialists are more encouraging than might have been expected. Invalids who are independent enough in their circumstances to enable them to take good care of themselves and follow the directions about diet, work, etc., may look forward to recovery, or at least to the reasonable prolongation of their existence. Reckless and imprudent patients, or the poor devils who have to eat what they can get, and work hard all the time, tormented by worry and excitement, need not expect anything but a speedy death when this malady once gets hold of them.

Our advice to the reader who imagines that he has Bright's disease is not to be satisfied with this summary, nor with the full text of the opinions quoted, but to place himself in the hands of a sensible and skillful physician. The medical advice scattered broadcast in the newspapers may be good at times, and then again it may be misleading. A man cannot afford to risk being his own doctor in every case.

One of the Finest.

The Chattanooga Press has the following reference to THE CONSTITUTION's reports of the miners' trouble at Briceville, Tenn., which for a time appeared to be of such a serious nature as to promise a fatal conflict between the miners and the military:

The best newspaper report that has been published of the situation at Briceville was published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, and was the work of E. C. Bruffey.

This is well-merited praise of THE CONSTITUTION's young man, Mr. Bruffey, whose reports were from the seat of war—so to speak.

THE CONSTITUTION's reports of the Tennessee trouble were not equaled by any paper in the union.

But the people are so accustomed to it, that they would have been surprised if it had not otherwise.

Our Pine Forests.

In Garden and Forest, Miss E. F. Andrews calls attention to the wholesale destruction of the pine forests in all parts of the country and especially in Georgia, and the matter is certainly of sufficient importance to attract the attention of the general assembly. A great many members of the legislature are farmers, and all of them are practical men who understand and appreciate the bad results of his imprudence.

LOUISVILLE is complaining about her city hall. Why not turn it into a pie factory? There is nothing more durable than a Louisville pie that has age in its favor.

SO FAR as the Ohio campaign is concerned, Mr. Cleveland is not in it. He says so himself.

GOVERNOR CAMPBELL's chief opponent in the Ohio democratic convention has been made chairman of the executive committee and will manage the democratic campaign. This looks like harmony had gone into partnership with business.

GOVERNOR CAMPBELL is sure of his re-election. It is difficult to beat a man who knows he is going to win.

SIX MONTHS ago The St. Louis Globe-Democrat nominated and elected Mr. Blaine as president in 1892. The fact that Mr. Blaine has not found this out is no reflection on The Globe-Democrat as an advertising medium.

AT THE ALL THE Ohio platform is too strong for Mr. Cleveland's digestion.

THE AUTHOR of the Georgia snake stories seems to be summering in the northwest.

It is said that Quay will keep his hold on the Pennsylvania machine. This means another democratic victory in that state and the looting up of Pattison as a presidential possibility.

PRESIDENT HARRISON doesn't want to be kodakized in his bathing suit.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

A SAN DIEGO special says: "The San Diego daily publishes a descriptive account by Colonel L. K. Allen, a well-known engineer, of phenomena in the volcanic region of the Cuyamaca mountains, situated about five miles southwest of Yuma in Arizona. Colonel Allen says that there are over 3,000 active volcanoes there, one-half of which are small cones or twelve feet at the base, the remaining half five to forty feet at the base, and fifteen to twenty-five in height. The whole volcanic region is encrusted with sulphur. One peculiar feature of the region is a lake of water jet black, which is a quarter of a mile in length, and one-eighth of a mile in width, seemingly bottomless. The water is hot and salty."

OUR FRIENDS experiments with his rain-making machine at Canton, O. B. Melbourne has been successful with seven. He is giving that locality the wettest season ever known.

ACCORDING to The Fall Mail Budget, Russell Harrison, when he was in Europe, told the newspaper reporters that the position of our president's son is akin to that of the prince of Wales. This explains why the young man is called Prince Russell.

WHY is it that tramps are never bald headed?

A LADY DRESS reformer is reported as saying: "I am a dress reformer, and therefore I must make their husbands to go to see acts in order to behold a beauty, and I am always disgraceful to have brothers and husbands go to a theater to admire the female figure." This lady's ideal dress reform costume must be a diabolical one.

A NEW YORK girl attracted the notice of the emperor of Germany, and the fact was at once called over here. Her name very naturally is Green.

THE CONVICT lease system of the south is a Republican invention. The Democrats found it left on their hands, and they have done as well as they could with it.

GEORGIA GOSSIP.

A correspondent of The Savannah Daily Times makes a suggestion, illustrated by a diagram, and requests that the attention of the doctors be called to it. The writer's idea is that it would be a good thing for physicians to put dollar-in-the-slot machines on their doors. He would have one slot for up to 10 o'clock at night and another for use after that hour. The writer suggests this notice:

"After closing the office, up to 10 o'clock, if you want the doctor, put \$1 in the 10 o'clock slot;

after 10 o'clock put \$1 in the slot for the day.

When the regular number of dollars are dropped in the slot a bell will ring in the physi-

cian's bedroom. This says the correspondent, is the only sure way to wake a doctor up.

On the confirmation of Judge Dickson, of Newton county, The Covington Star says:

"In the interest of justice and right, The Star can but think the confirmation of Judge Dickson was the only proper thing for the county to do. Since the confirmation of him there are petitions to be signed to abolish the county court.

Again The Star is obliged to speak out against

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ESTIONS.

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a hopeful sigh.

REPORT.

est for Wednesday:
ure; variable winds.
a.m.—Barometer,
pounds 68; wind
cloudy.
temperature, 70;
partly cloudy.
maximumSTEPHEN A. RYAN
COMMITTED TO JAIL.

HE IS IN CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Judge Gober Renders His De-
cision Yesterday.

RYAN MUST TURN OVER \$120,000.

Bill of Exceptions to Be Heard on
Saturday.Stephen A. Ryan is now a prisoner be-
hind the bars of the Fulton county jail.He was sent there yesterday morning by
Judge George F. Gober, who held that he was
in contempt of court.The specifications of Mr. Ryan's contempt
are that he refused to deliver to the receiver
appointed to take charge of his store on
Whitehall street all the cash assets, or to
be confined in the common jail of Fulton
county for contempt, it did not create the least
surprise.

Everybody expected it.

Some thought the judge would allow him a
little further time before sending him to jail,
but as the decision proceeded, this view was
shown what was coming.His decision from the outset read so smoothly,
yet so unmistakably to what finally proved to
be the result, that when Judge Gober read his decision.Judge Gober's expression, the tone of his
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THE DISPENSARY BILL

RECOMMENDED TO THE TEMPER-
ANCE COMMITTEE.Mr. Martin Advocated the Bill—That Sun-
rise-Sunset Cotton Bill Indefinitely
Postponed.After the house was called to order by
Speaker Howell, and the journal read, the
special order came up.It was what is known as the "dispensary
bill," introduced during the winter session by
Mr. Martin.The objects and purposes of the bill were
stated in full in yesterday's report, and they
are, in brief, to allow the establishment of a
dispensary for the sale of alcoholic liquors in
counties which shall hereafter adopt prohibi-
tion according to the local option law.After the bill was read Mr. Martin, its
author, took the floor. The committee recom-
mended the passage of the bill by substitute,
which had been carefully prepared, Mr. Mar-
tin said:"The bill is of vital importance, and I think
most of the members agree with me. It is
reasonable because it meets the objection to
the general local option law. It is democratic
because it forces the measure upon no locality
unless its people want it."Mr. Martin then went on to explain the pro-
visions of the act. He stated that it affected
no county now dry, nor did it apply to any
county where liquor was now sold, but only
to counties hereafter adopting prohibition, and
then only in case that it is the will of the
majority that county to have the dispensary
established. He then explained the other
sections as synopsized yesterday in THE CON-
STITUTION, and continued:"The bill provides that the liquor shall be
sold so as to cover the first cost and the ex-
penses of the dispensary. There will be no
inducement to the dispensee to violate the
law, as he can get no profit from the sale of
the liquor, and besides, a violation of the law
would be a misdemeanor. The act does not
make it peremptory for any county to establish
a dispensary. It is only when the majority
wants it."Dr. Chappell wanted to know if it would be
a violation of the act to sell impure or adulter-
ated liquor."It would," replied Mr. Martin. "It would
be a misdemeanor, and punishable accordingly." Mr. Martin went on to say that he
thought this was a humane bill. "There are good
citizens and honest men on both sides of the
question, and I see no reason why an advocate
of either side of the prohibition question
should oppose it. I think the addition of this
amendment will remove the objection which
many now have to the local option law, namely,
that it creates a necessity which it
does not provide for—that is, the obtaining of
liquor for purely medicinal purposes within
the county. I have expressed my honest
views and I now leave the question with you."Mr. Martin, of Richmond, thought the bill
as it stood unconstitutional, and asked, "How
do you propose to get the capital with which
to start the dispensary when you first open
it?"Mr. Martin replied: "The state has power
to maintain the government, and a part of that
power is the police power, and that power
would have the right to establish and main-
tain these dispensaries. The United States
supreme court has established that police powers
as relating to the government are very
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broad and wide."To this Mr. Martin answered: "The gentle-
man from Richmond makes a theoretical case
here. He asks if it should take three or four
thousand dollars to start the dispensary, where
would the money come from? It would come
from the sale of liquor. It would take no
such amount to start these dispensaries. If
there were no sale of liquor there would be no
necessity for the dispensary. At any rate the
money would be supplied from the fund arising
from the sale of the liquor. Mr. Speaker, I
believe that any man who would establish a
plan by which the citizens could be harmonized
on this question would be a public benefactor,
and if you want to stop the agitation on this
subject, the way to do it is to start such a
movement."Dr. Chappell thought that the sale of the
liquor would pay all the expenses, and wanted
to run the business on a credit system.Mr. Barrett, of Pike, was in favor of the
bill. He said that the dispensary plan had
been tried in his county and worked admirably,
and that the people were well pleased
with it. It was a compromise measure and
was a good one.A communication from the mayor of Barnes-
ville, where there is a dispensary, was read,
and he stated that it worked well with them,
and was the best way to settle the question.Mr. Davis, of Burke, wanted to know if the
dispensary could be established in towns of
1,500, where the sentiment of the county was
against it.Mr. Martin said he was willing to accept
any amendment to that bill, but the bill pro-
vided for the establishment of a dispensary
only where public sentiment was in favor of it.Mr. Davis then spoke against the bill. He
thought it would be the same as establishing a
barroom. In a town which was wet, while the
sentiment of the county was the other way.
Local option law was the grandest law ever
passed in Georgia. Hoped the amendment
would be voted down, as it meant barrooms
where they were not wanted.Mr. Gilbert, of Muscogee, called the previous
question, but the call was not sustained.Mr. Fleming sent in an amendment which
prevents the money to start the dispensary
from coming out of the public funds.On motion of Mr. Berner, the bill, sub-
stituted and amended, was then recommitted
to the temperance committee. Mr. Berner
thought a satisfactory law could be formulated,
and one which the general assembly would
pass, hence his motion to recommit.

That cotton bill.

The bill which provides for a change in the
code so as to prohibit the sale of seed cotton
from August 1st to December 20th, instead of
between sunset and sunrise, came up for a
third reading, and brought with considerable
discussion. There was a substitute which pro-
vided for a license on the sale of seed cotton
during the above time, but both bill and sub-
stitute seemed equally obnoxious to many
members of the house.Mr. Thornton of Wayne; Mr. Norman, of
Liberty, and Mr. Berner, of Monroe, were
strongly opposed to the bill.Mr. Reid, of Putnam, thought some legisla-
tion on the subject was necessary, but that the
bill as it stood would work a hardship on some
citizens of north Georgia who never baled their
cotton, but sold only small quantities.Mr. Calvin, of Richmond, said that the bill
intended to remove a great evil. That much
cotton was now stolen at night and sold just
after sunrise in the morning. He thought the
bill was to protect the farmers and that it
ought to pass.Mr. Lewis of Hancock, thought the bill was
the most remarkable and popular piece of
legislation ever introduced to the general assembly
since the passage of the act approvesthe motion of Mr. Wheeler from Walker, to
indefinitely postpone action on the bill. This
motion was carried, and that is the end of the
bill for this session.

A Parliamentary Question.

The senate bill preventing the sale of liquor
within three miles of any church or school-
house in the state was brought up that the
house might consider it before it adjourned
the session. Two amendments were offered
in the house to the bill, but they were ruled
out of order by the speaker, as the bill had
been passed by the senate, and no further
amendments by the house were in order.Mr. Lewis, of Hancock, stated that the words
had been added in the house, and thought
that could be substituted and carried.Mr. Fleming held that one of the amend-
ments offered was to amend the senate amend-
ment, which was allowed.The speaker said unanimous consent to
have the bill postponed until tomorrow, after
the reading of the journal, when he would be
decided on the bill.

An Important Bill.

Quite an important bill introduced by Mr.
Berner, was passed yesterday. It gives the
railroad commission the right to institute
suit against railroad companies without
notice to them, whereas formerly they had
sixty days notice. This bill provides also
that although the railroad makes a settlement
with that party, the railroad commission
will work better, which I am convinced cannot be done
in this case.The proposed law requiring owners of cotton
gins to keep books, and punishing a severity so
as to make a misdemeanor, will not do in north Georgia."I do not believe in a schoolbook system for the
state to continue unchanged for five years," said
Senator Zachry, who answered to his name yes-
terday for the first time this session. "I am
against it, and I am in favor of the bill, but I
have been unable to feed myself—the
injury being on my right side—as I never do have
the use of my left hand. The only way I can feed
myself now is to raise my right hand with my left
arm, my right arm between elbow and shoulder
being still very weak. I hope to be all right in a
week or so.""My bill to prevent hunting, fishing, and berry-
picking on enclosed and fenceable land," said
Senator Todd, "is intended more to prevent trespass-
ing, which has become an intolerable nuisance
in this section, as growing crops are injured and often destroyed. Trespassing is against the law
now if notices are posted every fifty yards, but
that is too much trouble. I might have made this
a civil bill, but I preferred a general law."Mr. Lewis, of Hancock, stated that the words
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AFTER THE MILITARY.

A RESOLUTION TO INVESTIGATE THE ENCAMPMENT INTRODUCED,

And it Passes the Senate Without Opposition.
It Will Go to the House Today—Were There Unenlisted Men in Camp?

Were there unenlisted men in camp at Chickamauga?

The question has been asked all over Georgia, without anything like a definite answer being forthcoming.

At the meeting of the advisory board, Captain Forbes it will be remembered, threw a bomb into the ranks of the board by a resolution to investigate the charges that unenlisted men had been enjoying camp life at the expense of the state. The matter was dropped there, with the understanding that it was to be brought to the attention of the governor.

All that created talk. And now there is to be an investigation.

The Senate Says "Yes."

Senator Callaway offered a resolution yesterday providing for a joint committee of three from the senate and five from the house to investigate the disbursement of the \$25,000 appropriated for the encampment of 1891, and directing the committee to institute a comparison of the rosters of the companies as they went into camp, with the same rosters as made out at headquarters—it being reported that men went into camp who were not bona fide members of the companies in which they appeared—and to report back to the legislature as soon as possible.

Unanimous consent to take up the resolution and put it upon its passage having been given, Senator Callaway said that he was a strong believer in the military institutions of the state. No member of either house took a greater interest than did he in the welfare and prosperity of those institutions. He lived in a community which needed a well-organized and thoroughly-equipped militia. He believed in preparing for war in time of peace, in such a military force as would settle, if not prevent, mob violence and race troubles, and maintain peace against mobs and all revolutionary assemblages of the people. It was the duty of the state to lend all possible encouragement. The volunteers had put to heavy expense for uniforms, and they had necessarily lost much time. Heretofore the state had done very little, but recently a fund had been appropriated and set apart. That sum, or so much thereof as had been designated for this year, had been exhausted.

Whether spent wisely or unwisely, he did not know. He had no criticism to make. His company did not go, but he had no word to say against the boys who did go. He did not criticize the advisory board at all, but his investigation was called to an article in the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION in which it was reported that Captain George Forbes stirred up the advisory board. Senator Callaway then proceeded to read the article at length. The senator said the effect of these rumors would be to recall, by legislative action, the appropriation of next year. There was a sentiment that the fund had been wasted. He did not share it, for he knew nothing of it. Some suggested that the advisory board had been wasteful. He had no information on the subject. It would do injustice to withdraw the appropriation without inquiry. An investigation would do no harm, but would put the blame, if any there was, just where it belonged. Opportunity should be given to settle these rumors and find out the truth before the legislature was called upon to take serious action.

The resolution passed unanimously, and, unanimous consent being given, it was ordered immediately transmitted to the house. It is, however, still in the senate, but should go to the house early this morning.

The Situation Discussed.

An inspection of the muster rolls of the companies now on file in the adjutant general's office and those of the companies which went into camp will show whether new names were added in the interim, and when. This, of itself, will indicate nothing, as men may be enlisted at any time, even on the day of going into camp. But such enlistments under the present law must be for one year, so that if it be shown that there have been additional men placed on the roll, not enlisted for the year, it is claimed that this fact of itself proves a willingness to let outsiders go along in uniform for a mere pleasure trip. This would be in direct opposition to the purpose of the encampment which was the instruction in a branch of military life not otherwise attainable.

There were forty-two companies in camp comprising about one thousand seven hundred and fifty men, or nearly forty-two to the company, a higher average than was expected. If the average recruits for the encampment only average five to the company, as has been talked about, that would amount in all to 400 unauthorized men, who, on an average of \$11 each for subsistence and transportation, have drawn \$2,200, in itself no inconsiderable sum.

It is an account of these rumors floating about, in and out of the capitol, that Senator Callaway introduced his resolution to clear up the whole thing. If there was opposition to it none was shown. The resolution was unanimously taken up and passed, and as unanimously ordered sent immediately to the house.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Prather Explains.

MARIETTA, Ga., July 28.—[Special.]—In reference to your article in the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION from Hogansville a day or two ago, referring to Mr. W. J. Prather's trouble with the W. T. Winges about the brass band episode at the all-male school, Mr. Prather furnishes the following statement:

"Here is the way the whole matter came up. Mr. Winges, I think, was a good man, but he was not so finish, so I am sure he was not to be expected to get the band together to play when he began to do it. The first time I sounded the concert band, I was told to stop, and when he was to come to get the band and put his head in the crack of the door, he and his face was familiar not only to the home people, but to all who ever visited Tennille."

Mr. Winges was a Miss Charles, and was born in Atlanta in 1836. Her mother was Mrs. Mitchell, afterward of Milledgeville, and Mrs. Darnell, matron of the Institute, says she was a sister of Mrs. Darnell, who married to Mr. S. O. Franklin in 1859, and has resided at Tennille ever since.

Looking for the Road.

CORDELE, Ga., July 28.—[Special.]—There is great probability that the Atlanta and Florida will be extended from Fort Valley straight to Cordele. This will be a good move on the part of the management of the road, as splendid connections will be made here for all points south. Atlanta would then have direct routes to Savannah and Jacksonville.

An Excellent Suggestion.

EDITOR CONSTITUTION.—Referring to the excellent editorial in your issue of July 25th, entitled "An Educational Suggestion," permit me to endorse and emphasize your exhortation that our students should be encouraged to spend their vacations in teaching. It is a wise word.

For many years college, the students have been thus encouraged. Our vacations have been timed with reference to this plan of student work, and this year, notwithstanding the great expense arising from a school term, lengthened beyond our vacation, there are above thirty of our undergraduate teaching in Georgia, besides thirty-two members of the graduating class who have entered upon the work of teaching.

In this way many of our best students have made their way through college. The work of teaching may then better students, as well as brought them more money for prosecuting their studies. The schools in which they taught were well served, and all parties were benefited.

We have magnified the office of a teacher in our talks to the students here, and in view of our young men have undertaken the work in a spirit unlike the spirit of consecration.

For the idea you have presented. There is good in it—good for the common schools, good for the boys, good for the college, and good for the country. Yours truly, W. A. CANDLER, Emory College, Oxford, Ga.

A Great Haul.

MARIETTA, Ga., July 28.—[Special.]—The electric cars were out upon the track today. Manager Ross of the street railway has just received his armature and extra motors and is now in trim for giving the people a good service.

One taken every night stimulates the liver, carries off old and improves the digestion and appetite. Carter's Little Liver Pills.

FUNERAL OF MRS. CALHOUN.

Impressive Services Held at St. Luke's. The Body Taken to South Carolina. The funeral services of Mrs. Margaret M. Calhoun were held at St. Luke's cathedral yesterday morning at 11 o'clock.

The funeral cortège left the house at 10 o'clock. The church was crowded with the friends and acquaintances of Mrs. Calhoun, to whom her death had been a severe blow. In the midst of profuse floral offerings the casket lay. The choir, augmented by the presence of Mrs. Dow and Mrs. Sheridan, sang most touchingly "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" and "Never My God to Thee"—both selections favorite ones. The Episcopal service was read and then Dr. Tupper, who conducted the services, made a few appropriate remarks that were very impressive.

The body was carried to the union depot, escorted by Hon. N. J. Hammond, Mr. J. H. Porter, Captain E. P. Howell, Hon. W. A. Hemphill, Major Livingston Mims, Dr. R. D. Spalding, Hon. L. N. Trammell, General W. S. Walker, Mr. E. A. Thornton, Captain J. R. Wylie, Hon. Campbell Wallace, Hon. C. W. Walker, Mr. Thomas E. Walker, Colonel S. W. Walker, Mr. J. S. Spangler, Hon. H. N. Hilliard, Mr. J. W. Culpepper, Hon. John L. Hopkins and Mr. Paul Romare.

The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: Hon. John T. Glenn, Mr. George M. Taylor, Dr. C. T. Brockett, Mr. Willis E. Ragin, Mr. Joseph Thompson, Mr. Humphrey Castle, Mr. Hugh T. Inman and Captain Harry Jackson.

Accompanied by his two sons, Mr. John C. Calhoun and Mr. Patrick Calhoun, and by several relatives and friends, the body was carried on Mr. Calhoun's private car to Fort Hill, S. C., for interment.

Funeral of Mr. Burns.

The funeral of Mr. John Burns occurred yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the residence, 39½ Marietta street. The services were impressive and a large number of friends of Mr. Burns was a conference of the members of those present. Of them Martin Nally, M. Haverty, Henry Mitchell, Michael C. Cason, John Kerr and John M. Connally acted as pallbearers.

FROM OUR NOTEBOOKS.

For Burglary.

Dick Clegg has another case against him. He is a negro who is charged with stealing shoes, and yesterday while searching his house a half dozen pairs of shoes were found belonging to still another party, whose shoe shop on Peters street was burglarized not long since. Fifteen pairs were taken, and the six found were identified as being among the number.

Sent with a Warning.

William S. Clegg wants Brutus Jones arrested for making a big gash on his head with a rock. The negro got into a difficulty yesterday afternoon, and Barton says Jones struck him for cause whatever.

For Cattle Stealing.

Green Williams, a negro, was arrested by Senator Jefferis for cattle stealing in charge of cattle stealing. It is thought that he is a negro who stole several head of cattle in DeKalb county and sold them in Atlanta. He was carried to Decatur yesterday and placed in jail at that place.

Sent to Jail.

Isaac Wissberg is now in jail charged with assault with intent to kill. He was tried before Justice of the Peace King. He was tried before Justice of the Peace King. One was dismissed, and on the other Wissberg was bound over under a five-hundred-dollar bond. Not raising the bond he was carried to jail. The charge states that Wissberg tried to murder Mr. King, by shooting at him through a window and striking her on the head.

Insurance Men Leave.

The office of the Western Assurance Company on Alabama will today be minus many men, Captain L. M. Tucker, the well-known manager of the Atlanta department, leaves today for trial to Tennessee. His son Charles Lee, will go to Columbus, Miss., his old home together with Mr. T. A. Teasdale, a special agent of the company. Mr. J. A. Sullivan, another prominent agent, will spend a few days in Atlanta.

Mr. Steele Retires.

Mr. William Steele yesterday severed his connection with the W. T. Scott Manufacturing Company, with which he has been since its existence. This means Mr. Steele's retirement from business. He leaves today for a trip to the north for the benefit of his health.

To Attend the Grand Castle.

Mr. Thomas L. Bishop, grand chief of the Knights of Pythias, left yesterday for Savannah to attend the annual meeting of the grand castle, which convenes there today. The order, while not numerically large, is in a highly prosperous condition. Business of importance will be transacted at the meeting in the Forest City today.

Mr. Felton Tonight.

Mr. Felton will speak before the Georgia Temperance Association in the Chamber of Commerce. She will also lecture at DeGrove's opera house Friday night. It is needless to say that large crowds will go to hear her.

No Decision Announced.

Isaac Wissberg's case for assault with intent to murder has been finished before Judge Floyd. There were two charges made, both for attempting to kill Mrs. Burns, the bartenders charging separate attempts. Judge King stated yesterday afternoon that he had not reached a decision in either case, but would probably announce the decision this morning.

For Moonshining.

W. Y. Floyd, a lawyer, was yesterday directed under a two-hundred-dollar bond to appear at the next term of the United States court and answer to a charge of illicit distilling. A still said to belong to Floyd was captured. It was not being operated at the time. Deputy Collector Heathington and Deputy Marshal A. J. Lofton and Ira C. Campbell were the officers making the arrest and seizure.

Death of Mrs. M. E. Franklin.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 28.—[Special.]—Mrs. M. E. Franklin, widow of W. H. Franklin, in Tensille, died at 2 o'clock this morning. There was doubt as to finish, so I am sure it is not to be expected to get the band together to play when he began to do it. The first time I sounded the concert band, I was told to stop, and when he was to come to get the band and put his head in the crack of the door, he and his face was familiar not only to the home people, but to all who ever visited Tensille.

She was a Miss Charles, and was born in Atlanta in 1836. Her mother was Mrs. Mitchell, afterward of Milledgeville, and Mrs. Darnell, matron of the Institute, says she was a sister of Mrs. Darnell, who married to Mr. S. O. Franklin in 1859, and has resided at Tensille ever since.

Looking for the Road.

CORDELE, Ga., July 28.—[Special.]—There is great probability that the Atlanta and Florida will be extended from Fort Valley straight to Cordele. This will be a good move on the part of the management of the road, as splendid connections will be made here for all points south. Atlanta would then have direct routes to Savannah and Jacksonville.

Ready for Marketing.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 28.—[Special.]—The cotton crop for 1891 will soon be ready for marketing and the question of price is causing considerable anxiety among our planters. It is estimated that there are five hundred bales of last year's crop still stored away in this county alone.

Gordel's New Principal.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 28.—[Special.]—Professor Lee Branch, a recent graduate of Emory, has been elected principal of Gordel high school. The school will open in September and a large attendance is expected. Professor Branch comes to Atlanta after having had several years successful experience in his profession. He is a brother of Rev. Orson Branch, pastor of the Methodist church here.

Cars Running Again.

ATHENS, Ga., July 28.—[Special.]—The electric cars were out upon the track today. Manager Ross of the street railway has just received his armature and extra motors and is now in trim for giving the people a good service.

An Excellent Haul.

MARIETTA, Ga., July 28.—[Special.]—Mr. W. F. Futch, went coon hunting one morning this week and killed nine coons, nine possums, three alligators and two birds, and they say it was not a good day.



One teaspoonful of PERRY DAVIS

PAIN KILLER

In a little sweetened water or milk (hot if convenient), will immediately relieve any case of

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, SUMMER COMPLAINT or DIARRHEA.

If taken in time, one dose generally does the business; otherwise repeat at short intervals, and a speedy cure will follow. PAIN KILLER is equally effective in killing pain from Cuts, Bruises, Bites, and Burns, and no prudent person should fail to keep it by him.

At all medicine dealers. BUY NOW.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Southern Sanitarium

"WATER CURE."

THE MOST THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED AND oldest scientifically conducted institution of its kind south. During its 16 years of continuous operation, nearly 4,000 invalids have been restored to health.

LOCATION.—One of the highest and most beautiful in the city.

CONVENIENCES.—Home-like and elegant.

DRAWS.—Abundant, hygienic, well prepared and adapted to suit individual diseased conditions.

In conjunction with usual approved remedial agents are employed the celebrated

Molier Thermo-Electric Bath,

improved Turkish, Russian, Roman, electric, va-

por, chemical baths and all hydrostatic or "Water Cure" processes of scientific repute and known to health.

LOCATION.—One of the highest and most beautiful in the city.

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In conjunction with usual approved remedial agents are employed the celebrated

U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D.

134 Capitol Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

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Lookout Inn

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

This grand Hotel will be open

till October, and the company con-

template running it during the

winter.

T ACCOMMODATES 800 GUESTS

and from 300 to 500 are being enter-

tained now.

Rates for transients, \$2.50 per

day and upwards, and per week or

month, address

CHARLES T. WILSON,

Manager,

Lookout P. O., Tenn.

july23-d1w

Oakland Heights Sanatorium:

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

The Most Complete Health Resort in

WANT BETTER DEPOTS.

THE CITIZENS OF DALTON PETITION FOR BETTER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Railroads Want the Rates on Iron and Soap Advanced—An Important Meeting of the Railroad Commission.

The railroad commission held an important meeting yesterday morning.

A petition from the citizens of Dalton asking the commission to require the East Tennessee road to build a better freight depot at Dalton.

A petition from the citizens of Dalton asking the commission to require railroads to furnish a better passenger depot in Dalton.

And petitions from the railroads asking the commission to advance the rate on iron articles and on soap, were all presented to the commission.

The commission did not render its decision yesterday, but will do so today.

The Dalton Depots.

The first petition that was presented to the commission was the one asking that the East Tennessee road be required to build a larger and better freight depot.

Colonel Sam K. Maddox represented the road. He said that it was true that the depot was not built in the modern style, but it was ample large and was safe and substantial.

He said the objections came from a few hightoned Daltonites who were shocked at the sight of the old depot. They wanted a fine, ornamental structure. This, he said, was the only objection, and it was the intention of the road to build a depot as soon as their finances would admit.

Colonel R. J. McCamy appeared in behalf of the petitioners. He said the depot was a little wooden affair only fifty by seventy feet, and was totally inadequate to accommodate the business of Dalton, and was by no means an ornamental building.

It was small that the merchants of Dalton were forced to remove their freight immediately upon its arrival, so as to make room for other freight.

Major Black, of Dalton, appeared before the commission and said that the depot was altogether too small.

Mr. H. A. Lowry, the East Tennessee's agent, said that he had never heard any complaints.

The case of citizens of Dalton asking for better passenger depot, was by request of petitioners' attorney, Colonel R. J. McCamy, held in abeyance. Colonel Thomas, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, having announced that it was his intention to give better passenger accommodations as soon as he could do so, after finishing the work he was engaged in—repairing bridges.

Iron and Soap Rates.

The coal rate had been prominently before the public and now comes the soap and iron rate.

The railroads do not realize that "Cleanliness is next to godliness."

The first petition presented was the one asking an advance in the iron rate. It was presented by Mr. T. S. Davant, general freight agent of the East Tennessee road, and was signed by the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, Georgia Southern and Florida railroad, Georgia railroad, Western and Atlantic railroad, Richmond and Danville railroad, Savannah, Americus and Montgomery railroad and Covington and Macon. The advance asked for is about 50 per cent.

Mr. Davant said that these iron articles were generally shipped in less than carload quantities and the cost of handling them was greater than on any freight.

Mr. Eddie Trammell, an extensive manufacturer of the articles upon which the advance is asked, appeared against the advance. He said that he was not prepared to talk, but had investigated the matter far enough to find out that the advance asked for would amount to three or four dollars per ton. He asked that further consideration of the case be postponed until later, as he wished to collect further data and facts showing the effects of the advance on Georgia manufacturers.

The continuance was granted.

The petition of several roads asking for an advance on the soap rate was presented by Mr. G. S. Barnum, of the East Tennessee road. They want the rate advanced about 35 or 40 per cent.

Mr. J. A. H. Bell, of the Georgia Soap Company, appeared against the raise.

A lively colloquy ensued between Mr. Barnum and Mr. Bell, but the decision in the case was not rendered.

That Coal Rate.

Chairman Trammell, of the commission, called attention to the interstate rate which had been proposed on coal.

He said that the commission had been informed that it was the purpose of the roads to continue the discriminations hitherto practiced by them on steam coal, by charging domestic rates on steam coal shipped to all parties except manufacturers and railroads. He wished to inform them that the rate agreed upon by the roads and the commission was so much for steam coal and so much for domestic coal. That—the rate applied to coal, and not to shippers, that the commission could not consent to or approve of a discrimination in favor of or against parties shipping steam coal. All parties shipping steam coal must be charged only a steam coal rate.

As far as he was individually concerned, he said, if this rate was not carried out, fully and fairly, he should not feel himself bound by any former understanding, but would consider himself at liberty to insist upon such local rates as will protect the people against such discrimination on interstate rates.

The commission then adjourned. The time of the next meeting has not yet been decided.

Will It Be Bottled Up?

Will the Marietta and North Georgia railroad be bottled up this side of Knoxville?

It is rumored in railroad circles that matters between that road and the East Tennessee are not satisfactory, and unless something is done the road will not be permitted to cross the Tennessee river.

At present, the road goes into Knoxville over the Maryville branch of the East Tennessee. If the content of the East Tennessee is withdrawn, there will be nothing left for the Marietta and North Georgia railroad to do but to build its own bridge across the Tennessee or stay out of Knoxville.

The road is in the hands of a receiver, in no way could the necessary bridge and track be built except by issuing receiver's certificates.

A bill was made yesterday on Judge Henry P. Tappin to ascertain the truth of the rumor, but it was found that he was out of the city, having gone to Knoxville.

Judge Tappin represents the bondholders, and it is presumed that he is now in Knoxville for the purpose of seeing if existing differences cannot be adjusted.

Was Not Heard.

The bill for an injunction against the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad filed by the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad was not heard yesterday by Judge Clark, Judge Dorsey, of Dorsey, Brewster & Howell, who represents the East Tennessee, having been too unwell to prepare the answer of the road. The case was set for a hearing on August 10th.

100 Dimes One Dollar.

THEY MEET TODAY.

THE TENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

Meets at 10 O'clock in the Chamber of Commerce—The Delegates Arriving—Mrs. Felton to Speak Tonight.

The state temperance convention meets in Atlanta this morning.

This is the tenth annual convention of the Georgia Temperance Association, and promises to be a very interesting one.

The convention will be called to order in the Chamber of Commerce at 10 o'clock, by Hon. C. E. Pringle, president. The programme printed in yesterday's paper will be carried out as far as practicable.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and Y's will have delegates in the convention.

The following delegations will represent the 1890 Club in the convention:

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MEETINGS.

Attention, First Georgia Regulars.
Every member of the First Georgia regulars is requested to meet at the Club, Franklin and Marietta Streets, Atlanta, his name, the name of his company and his residence. Object a reunion at the exposition.

July 26/19.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

ATLANTA, July 26, 1891.

New York exchange buying at par, selling at \$1.50@.

New York premium \$1000.

The following are bid and asked quotations.

STATES AND CITY BONDS.

Atlanta, July 26, 1891.

To 30 years.

New Ga. 3 1/2% 35

201 Atlanta, L. D. 113

Atlanta, S. D. 110

To 30 years.

New Ga. 4% 90

Atlanta 4% 90 100

1915. 110 Atlanta 4% 90

110 August 7, L. D. 113

Columbus 4% 90

Rome graded 300

Atlanta, S. 1900 110

N.Y. 1900 110

Rome 4% 90

Atlanta 4% 90

